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THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1909.

四拜禮 號九十月八英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Grosson—Chairman.
H. H. Tomkies, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Bandow, Esq.
A. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gossay, Esq.
W. Helm, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH,
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [21]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADBNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 3% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " " "

3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1909. [18]

NEDERLANDSche HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (L.3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 1,125,745 (about £50,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarcand, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pascoeroan, Tjilatap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achea), Bandjermala.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 3% per annum on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per annum.

Do. 6 " 4 " do.

Do. 3 " 3 " do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd July 1909. [19]

Banks

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO, GHEFOO, TIENSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHWANG.

KOBE, NAGASAKI, LONDON, DALIAN, PORT ARTHUR.

LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI.

HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 3% per cent.

per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 4 1/2% p.a.

" 6 " 3 1/2 "

" 3 " 2 1/2 "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

H & Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [21]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCH BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP \$H. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsinchuan, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Kuennigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berlin, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Wirschauer & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [22]

Intimations.

The SAVOY beg to inform

their Customers and Residents that they are dispos-

ing of their Stock at Cost

Price, owing to their removal

to new premises. Gentlemen,

underwear a speciality.

The REGAL SHOES are

not included, they will be

sold at the usual price, \$10

per pair.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [23]

Portland Cement.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOWERS & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [24]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [25]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via several Ports CALCEDONIA..... Noon, 21st Aug. See Special Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, SYRIA..... About 25th Aug. Freight and Passage.

and MARSEILLES.....

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NILE, & YOKOHAMA..... About 27th Aug. Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [14]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home.

Without doubt this is the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price, to be had in China.

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [21]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES:

Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00. [15]

"AQUARIUS."

A PURE, DISTILLED TABLE WATER.

IN

Quarts, Pints and Splits.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [16]

Hotels.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREUEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR", Capt. F. Iske	About FRIDAY, 21st August.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEBEN", Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 25th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"DERFLINGER", Capt. E. Zachariae	About THURSDAY, 26th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR", Capt. F. Iske	About FRIDAY, 10th September.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL, TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIA, Broc., 30th Aug., P.M. MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS TONKIN, Charbonnel, 31st Aug., at 1 P.M. HANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, OCEANIA, Seller, 15th Sept., P.M. MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS AUSTRALIA, Riquier, 14th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the U.S. Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo, for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £71.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival to Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berths in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES.

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lessons Given. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

19, Bantock Street.

166, Jardine's Row.

Kowloon, 6th March, 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "

Water on Blocks 28 "

No. 2 DOCK.

Docking Length 376 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 50 "

Water on Blocks 26 "

No. 3 DOCK.

(IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION)
Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 63 "

Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plates and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand; (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roots, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A, B, C, 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebera, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

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TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godown.

In No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

No. 9, PEDDER'S HILL, a Commodious Five-roomed Dwelling House with Servants' Quarter, next to the Masonic Club.

Apply to—

DAVID-SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

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TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godown.

In No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

No. 9, PEDDER'S HILL, a Commodious Five-roomed Dwelling House with Servants' Quarter, next to the Masonic Club.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

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TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 3 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

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TO LET.

OFFICES, NO. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in KIPON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAVA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 102, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

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TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tammes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,

E. D. SASSOON & CO.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

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TO LET.

GODOWN, NO. 54, DUNDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1909.

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THE BUDDHA'S ASHES.

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON RECENT DISCOVERY.

STARTLING ACHIEVEMENTS.

The discovery of a little casket containing what purports to be the ashes of Gautama Buddha in a relic-chamber outside Peshawar, is one of the most startling archaeological achievements of the last hundred years. When we remember that the teachings of this great master form at the present day the religion of 400,000,000 souls, and when we consider what would be the effect upon Christian Europe of the discovery of some relic of Christ, which could with certainty be dated back to the third or fourth century, we can form some faint idea of what this discovery means to many millions of our eastern fellow-beings. Buddhism is today to a very great extent centred round the adoration of sacred relics; the innumerable dagabs which are the distinguishing feature of Ceylon scenery, the pagodas of Burma, Siam and the further East, the tooth relic at Kandy, the sacred footprint on Adam's Peak—all these are instances of the tendency.

THE GREAT RENUNCIATION.

The dagab, whether a huge mass of brick and stone, as in the case of the Shwe Dagon at Mandalay, or the ruined piles of Anuradhapura, or a tiny bell-shaped erection such as may be seen in every Shanese village or anywhere in the Gaudhara district—though the latter are now only heaps of rubble for the most part—is a relic chamber. It is a small cavity in its centre reposes the sacred object, rendered by this means at once inviolable and practically indestructible, and at the same time exposed to the worship of the pious. It was in the year 543 A.D., according to the accepted tradition, that the great Teacher, after forty-five years of toil, spiritual struggles and ceaseless preaching, lay down in the sala, grave of the Mallas, to render up the life he had given to the service of his fellow-men. This was at Kapilavastu, not far from the sacred city of Kashi, the modern Benares. It has been the custom—perhaps owing to the publication of works on Buddhism by writers not altogether competent to study the subject in its proper Hindu environment—to talk of the Great Renunciation as an unique phenomenon. This is, however, says Mr. H. G. Rawlinson in the *Times of India*. The Buddha, in putting aside the world, and exchanging his prince's mantle and sceptre for the yellow robes and begging bowl of the ascetic, was only doing what many and many a Hindu has done before and after him. Students of Marathi poetry will remember the ballad of Gopichand; the old Diwan of Kipling's story will be familiar to a large audience. The difference, however, in the case of the Buddha, was that he was intent, not on the salvation of his own soul only, but upon revealing the path to his fellowmen.

EARLY BUDDHISM.

We know little of the history of Buddhism from the death of the Founder until the conversion of Asoka. Asoka was the greatest of the Maurya monarchs; his grandfather, the famous Chandragupta, had raised himself from the position of a pati to be ruler of the whole of the Middle Land, the sacred heart of India from Patna to the Punjab. Meanwhile the great Alexander had come, and gone as he had come; further attempts at Seleucid aggression had been repelled; and when the young and brilliant Asoka, crowded in 268 B.C. became a convert, Buddhism became the State religion of Northern India. Nor did it cease to be the dominant religion of the North with the dissolution of the Maurya Empire. The Bactrian Greeks, pushed ever southward by the Saka or Hun tribes of the Scythian steppes, established for themselves a kingdom in the Punjab, and the great Greek-Menander, whose rule extended as far as that of Asoka himself, and even included the sacred Magadha territory for a while, was, perhaps, the most brilliant convert that Buddhism ever made. The story of his conversion, and his disputes on difficult questions of Buddhist philosophy with the sage Naga-Sena, are told in that fascinating book of dialogues, "The Questions of Milinda." But Greek rule in the East was destined to perish as it came, and the Scythians, who had driven them across the Oxus, gradually assumed the place which their predecessors had held, as the dominant power of Aryan India. When the Kushan, or Scythian dynasty first established itself in India is unknown, but we imagine that it was about 120 A.D., when Kanishka, the last and greatest of the three great Buddhist monarchs of North India, ascended the throne. Kanishka is in every sense.

THE CONSTANTINE OF THE EAST.

A great and glorious ruler, he spread the influence of Buddhism into distant Khotan; he beat the armies of the Emperor of China, and defeated the attacks of the Parthians; while he may be actually responsible for the conversion of China and Japan to the religion he so royally championed. At home, in his royal city of Peshawar, he was equally magnificent. He adopted the gold coinage of the Romans; he entertained his neighbour princes of the north; he received and befriended that prince of travellers and writers, Huen Tsang, the Master of the Law. In his capital he built a great Hall of Audience for the priests, and a reliquary, which may have actually enshrined the relics which have now so strangely come to light. Greatest of all his achievements, he convened a great council to examine and codify all the Buddhist writings, and, having laboriously compiled the great canon which we now have, he caused it to be engraved on copper-plates and buried in a stupa. Lucky indeed will be the finder of that priceless record! And so passed this great and religious king, a typical Eastern monarch, splendid in war, pious in good works in peace, and with him the glory of Buddhism in India passed away for ever. But Kanishka had done his work. The great council of his reign established Buddhism as a scientific religion, and though the Brahmins were once more in the ascendant

in the Middle Land, the cradle of the Sakya Muni had spread to myriad beyond the Snow Mountains, to grow and flourish for long centuries. Southwards, too, prince V Jayo and his little band of adventurers had taken their beliefs to Ceylon, and Burma, Siam and Java were ready for the new teaching. The creed which rejects caste while retaining the vital teaching of the East could always find a place in the heart of those to whom the doors of Brahmanism were for ever barred, the invading Greek or Scythian, the Tibetan of the mountain passes, the Mongolian of the distant isles beyond the sunrise—the oldest and yet the newest of the children of the East.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing
Department
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.
(FIRST FLOOR)are making a special show of house-
hold and office furniture.

HIGH

grade examples of which may now
be seen in our showrooms.Completely finished and artistic
bedroom suites, with teakwood bed-
steads "en suite," Dainty Writing
Tables in attractive designs, Curio-
and Silver Tables, lined with silk
and plush, and a host of other articles
of a

CLASS

rarely seen previously in Hongkong.

We are steadily and consistently
improving the tone and general finish
of Colonial ma'c furniture.We are paying very special atten-
tion to the modern methods in Office
Fittings, and have several examples
of our work ready for inspection.The Card-index system cabinet, is
a very special feature with us, and
general office

FURNITURE

such as, Roll Top Desks, Typewriter
Desks, may always be seen and the
advantages of our makes, explained,
by a visit to our showrooms.OUR
ILLUSTRATIONS
OUR
TIME
OUR
EXPERTS
OUR
ADVICE
AT YOUR DISPOSAL.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.
and

28, Queen's Road.

Opposite the Clock Tower.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1909.

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SPEZIA,"

Captain Girtenbrau, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. 1592

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "AYMERIC"

FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA,
KOBE, MOJI, and MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. 1593

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"PALMA,"FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1909. 14

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"C. FERD. LAEISZ,"

Captain Wagner, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. 1603

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Charente," and from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Verbeekmoes," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before 5 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-signed. Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th August, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1909.

MAJOR SERVICE ACROSS THE
GOBA' DRSKRT.

MODERN CHINESE ENTERPRISE.

Peking, June 8.

Echoes are heard from time to time of the activity of Russia in settling thousands of her picked agriculturists and workers along the southern border of Siberia and Manchuria, in order to offset the heavy influx of Chinese to Russian territory. But of Chinese movements along the same line of frontier little or nothing is heard, in spite of the fact that at the time a policy of preparation is being pursued, for that future crisis, which many competent observers believe will one day result in another war in the Far East.

Both by peaceful enterprises and warlike preparations the entire stretch of the northern fringe of the Empire is being developed from a scantily-peopled chain of wilds into one organized hive of life. No noise is made about it. The secrecy that Oriental administrators love is still possible in this "back of beyond."

Since 1907 Chinese camps with forty thousand troops have been established in Western Mongolia. They are there with a twofold purpose—to absorb foodstuffs that would otherwise go to the Russians, and to overawe the independent Mongol princes, who have lately been drifting nearer to allegiance with the Russians, because Russia professes more sympathy with their desire to maintain their independence than do the authorities in Peking.

These Chinese regulars are in excellent warlike order. Since the days of the Boxer outbreak wouders have been wrought with the Chinese raw material by Japanese military instructors. Moreover, they carry modern rifles, and, considering all things, are admirably equipped.

Travellers and traders who have been in the region of Urumchi and the neighbourhood of the old frontier posts of Bulen-to-choi and Kuldji recently declare that the forces all along the line have been strengthened, and if the time should come for a test of strength the redoubts of China will be a revelation to the world.

All along the northern belt of territory that divides Russian possessions from the Gobi desert there is continual settlement, for behind and around the new military camp there are swarms of settlers of the trading and labouring classes, sent northward under Imperial edict by the Viceroys of overcrowded mid-China provinces to develop Mongolia, and stand as a warning to the Muscovites.

Even the most distant corners of the Empire are not overlooked in this activity, despite the long and tedious journeys that have to be undertaken across the Gobi desert to reach the remote outposts of Chinese authority.

Formerly great tea caravans, run by Russian gold, pushed their way regularly through the desert via Kialkha, and thousands of Mongols lived by the enterprise. Now all that has gone as the coaching days of England. Kialkha is a dead city, and a score of shorter routes are opening for the tea trade to fresh centres of distribution.

And now the crowning development of these rapid changes is imminent. The whistle of the railway engine will soon be heard near the southern border of the great desert of Gobi. A railway is to be opened from Peking to Kalgan, the silent desert itself is to be invaded by the automobile, for a Chinese syndicate plans to run a motor service from Kalgan for five or six hundred miles to Urga, so as to tap the produce north of these wastes.

This was part of the route of the great motor race round the world, it may be remembered. But who could then have guessed that so soon it would be robbed of its solitude and made an artery of world commerce?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

FATAL OUTBREAK AT PRESIDENCY HOSPITAL.

There has been a most serious outbreak of cholera at the Presidency Hospital, Calcutta, as the result of which many European nurses have died. Professor Haffkine has since discovered the comma bacilli in the dregs of a jug of milk found in the nurses' quarters but his investigations are not yet complete.

It appears that the first case of cholera brought into the General Hospital was on the night of July 29 being Mr. Davies, an assistant of Messrs. Jessop and Co., who expired a few hours later. Next morning the disease appeared amongst the nurses, but not amongst any of those who attended Mr. Davies. Miss C. May Cummings was the first to show symptoms of the disease. She became ill when on duty during the early hours of July 30, and she was placed instantly under medical treatment in what are known as the Queen's Chambers. In spite of the utmost care and every possible attention she died the same day, in about 8 hours after the attack. Miss Mabel Newby exhibited symptoms of cholera on the afternoon of the 30th and she died at 3.30 a.m. the next day. Miss May Streetfield was seized with the malady on the 30th and died on the 31st. Miss Inez Stark took ill on the 31st and succumbed the same day. Miss Eileen Norman was attacked on July 30 and died on August 2. In addition to these fatalities among the nurses, three cases occurred and ended fatally in the children's ward; Geraldine Woodward, aged 15, Master Cyril Jacobs, aged 10, and Trevor Hart, aged 4, were attacked on the 31st ultimo, and death supervened in each case on the 31st. In addition to these cases a sweeper on the working staff of the Hospital died from the disease. There have been no other cases since. The three remaining patients are doing well.

Dr. Pearce, the health officer, reported on August 3, that the town, generally speaking, is in a healthy condition. It compares favourably, indeed, with the healthiest period before the plague commenced in 1867. No deaths have occurred from cholera in any other Calcutta hospital during the previous week and although there were 50 deaths, as compared with 17 in

the previous week, 16 occurred in the northern part of the town. With the exception of the unfortunate outbreak in the Hospital, therefore, very little cholera exists in the town itself.

A wire of the 5th inst. says the hospital cholera epidemic has ceased. The affair has caused a most painful sensation in Calcutta. The general feeling is that a strict inquiry is necessary into the sources whence the nurses obtain their food, which is entirely distinct from the dieting arrangements for the patients.

Entertainment

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

THE following is the Programme of a Concert to be held on the Kowloon Cricket Club Ground on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., commencing at 9 P.M.

PART I.

1. Overture..... "Tannhäuser"..... Wagner

Band of "The Buffs."

2. Tenor Solo... "Life the Organist"..... Gray

Rev'd. A. P. Crofton.

3. Soprano Solo... "Awake"..... Mrs. J. W. Kew.

4. Baritone Solo... "The Bandolero"..... Stuart

Mr. W. S. Hone.

5. Soprano Solo..... "Villa"..... Lehar.

Miss Parker.

6. Humorous Duet..... Selected..... Maury, Worcester & Carroll.

7. Selection... "Cavalleria Rusticana"..... Mascagni

PART 2.

1. Nautical Selection..... "A Life on the Ocean wave"..... Band of "The Buffs."

2. Soprano Solo... "Il Bacio"..... Arditi

Mrs. Bellios.

3. Vocal Duet... "A Night in Venice"..... Lucando

Mrs. J. W. Kew and Mr. E. B. Ayris.

4. Humorous Song..... Selected..... Mr. Worcester.

5. Selection... "A Walk Dream"..... Strauss

Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. 1590

Intimations

CHINESE INTERPRETER required at the Magistrate's Court, Sandakan, British North Borneo. Qualifications are a knowledge of the Hokien, Tiochew, Hakkas, and Cantonese dialects—a knowledge of the reading and writing of the Chinese Characters is desirable. English essential.

Salary—\$20 per month Singapore Currency, with an allowance of \$10 per month in lieu of quarters.

Applications to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO GOVT. Hongkong, 10th August, 1909. [583]

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of UPHOLSTERY WORK for one year from the 1st September, 1909, to H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 23rd August, 1909.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for tender forms. This will be returned if the tender be declined.

The lowest or aby Tender will not necessarily be accepted, and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a tender.

H. RISSLAND, Naval Store Officer, Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [588]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., carrying on business at First, Second and Colton Streets in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, United States of America, have, on the 15th day of May, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour

Entimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

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DEATHS.

On August 12, 1909, at Shanghai, China, George Frederick Tillbrook, aged 25 years, late of Page's Horse and Johannesburg Mounted Police, Transvaal.

At Shanghai, on August 13, 1909, Michael Feller, Examiner, I. M. Customs, Amoy, aged 44 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1909.

REAL CAUSE OF SWEATED
LABOUR.

Another interesting Poor Law Commission report was issued on 16th ult., dealing mainly with the effect of outdoor relief on wages and conditions of employment generally. The special investigators who make the report are Miss Constance Williams (London) and Mr. Thomas Jones (Glasgow University), and their inquiries embraced many typical unions throughout the country. Inasmuch as outdoor relief is not generally given to able-bodied, wage-earning men, the reports deal chiefly with women workers.

From the summary appearing in the *London Morning Leader*, we gather that the small extent to which wage-earning women are in receipt of relief compared with the numbers employed, and the abundant reserve of low-skilled women workers generally available, whatever the out-relief policy, forced the investigators to draw the inference that pauperism has practically no influence in fixing the level of women's wages. About 70 per cent. of the women paupers are 60 years of age and upwards, and about the same percentage of the occupied women paupers are engaged in casual domestic occupations. The remainder are to be found chiefly in precarious employments like hawking or small shopkeeping, or in sacksewing, rayonizing, in sated water and jam factories, and in laundries. Such industries permit of irregular attendance, and therefore relieved widows, with children, are attracted to them.

MEN AND WOMEN PAUPERS.

Little evidence of any direct and immediate connection between out-relief and seasonal employment could be discovered. The great majority of paupers at any given time are permanent cases. They remain on the books from year to year, and the only common way of removal is by increased earnings of children or by death. The labour of wives and children, the assistance of missions and charities, are interposed between the inefficiency and unemployment of the husband and recourse to the poor law. "Where many men are casually employed, then many women will be found casually employed also."

The investigators were instructed to observe the economic, social, and moral effect of our out-relief upon wage-earning paupers. But the

great varieties of social habit and competence among paupers make any generalisation difficult. "The poor law deals with the dissolute and deserving, and all the intermediate gradations of moral condition. And as its direct contact (in out-relief) is usually with adults whose characters are more or less fixed, its action depends on what those characters are. It deepens tendencies already operative. The bad will turn its help into an instrument for deeper corruption, the good into a means of sustaining the standard of life through a period of struggle."

Ay direct and automatic variation of character, earnings, and relief is exceptional. "Once a woman is put on the roll, provided she is not guilty of immorality or frequent intemperance, she is not disturbed. Her earnings may rise and fall, but the relief will not vary." The inquiry as to her earnings is made at her first application, and rarely afterwards. "It follows that in unions where minute inquiry is the exception—that is to say, in most unions—the pauper worker is not discouraged from working up to her full capacity. On the other hand, the haphazard methods pursued in these unions put a premium on fraud and cause great inequalities of treatment. The honest suffer and the hypocrites prosper."

PAUPERISM AND SWEATING.

Considerable attention was paid to the close relation often said to exist between pauperism and sweating. A detailed examination was made of the earnings and conditions of out-workers in Glasgow, Belfast, Birmingham, and London, and, less fully, in other districts. From these inquiries it would appear that low-grade industries are not, except in an infinitesimal degree, directly supported out of the rates. In the parishes of Glasgow and Govan, for example, with a population of about a million people, only 64 pauper out-workers were discovered. The investigators failed to find any instance of different rate being paid to a pauper and to a non-pauper for the same work by the same firm. The average employer is generally ignorant of any of his workers being in receipt of relief.

Summing up under this head, the investigators urge that "the primary sources of sweating are the poverty, domestic afflictions, and physical infirmities of the workers, leading to industrial inefficiency and incapacity to earn a normal wage. Low wages in turn perpetuate low earning power, and a vicious circle is established. The rates paid are of secondary importance compared with these primary disabilities. The employer's responsibility lies in his frequent doing out work as people do out indiscriminate charity, and his desire to have a reserve of labour which costs nothing for keep-up, and which he can count on for a few hours."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Jones concludes the final report by suggesting the following remedies:

Industrial.—(a) Here the most urgent need is the declassification of men's labour, and a better industrial training of boys and girls.

(b) It is important to preserve the efficiency of the able-bodied worker in times of continued trade depression both by insurance before the depression, and by the provision of useful work during the depression.

Educational.—A bold and liberal policy towards widows and their children on the lines of the Glasgow Special Roll. Hereditary pauperism would be far less probable under a systematic policy of liberal support than under the slovenly and inadequate system of doles which overworks the mother and half starves the children.

Administrative.—The policy of deterrence should be given up for that of supervision. The obligation to ascertain clearly defined cases should be openly undertaken, and the appropriate persons urged to apply rather than the reverse. But such a policy could be made effective and beneficial only if accompanied by a new classification and new machinery: (a) Aged persons should be dealt with by a pension system. (b) Sickness should be treated as a problem in health, not as a problem in poverty. (c) For the able-bodied the workhouse test should give place to an industrial test applied in the labour exchange. Unworthy applicants should be offered help in disciplinary institutions. (d) If the above classes were eliminated then out-relief as now understood might be restricted to special cases of temporary distress, to be dealt with by a Poor Law Board or a board of charities.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PRINCE Tsai T'ao intends to visit Germany to study her naval and military systems.

A EUROPEAN was fined \$10 in the Police Court this morning for being drunk and incapable.

TWO shop-cookies were fined \$25 each to-day for illegally bringing letters into the Colony.

A CENSOR has presented a memorial calling attention to the necessity for prison reform in China.

THE Waiwupu has notified to the United States China's acceptance of the appointment of the new American Minister.

We understand that the meeting of the Legislative Council which was to have been held to-morrow has been postponed.

TWENTY-THREE coolies were each fined \$1 at the Magistracy this morning for gambling at No. 3, Ching Ching Street yesterday.

THE deputy sent by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to study railway affairs in Japan is leaving Tokio on his return to Peking.

THE Navy Department for the reorganization of the navy will station official representatives in Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai and other ports.

THE Oriental Colonization Company has entered into a contract that will give its monopoly of fishing licences along the northwestern coast of Korea, in order to prevent poaching; but the company will permit ordinary fishermen to operate under its superintendence.

THE Princess Consorts of the Prince Regent and Prince Tsai Chen are promoting the organization of a Female Education Association for the Empire.

It has been decided that in the transaction of naval business Prince Tsai Tsia will remain in Peking, and Admiral Sab will travel about between Shanghai, Chefoo and Canton.

THE East Asiatic Company at Copenhagen has placed an order for two steamers of 3,000 tons each for Russian account with the wharf of Burmeister and Wain at Copenhagen.

THE Chinese Government has decided on the early formation of a Privy Council and an Audit Department and the decision is finally approved by Grand Councillor Chang Ching-tung.

COMMENCING 1st week all the officers, engineers and quartermasters on the C.N. steamers have donned uniform of a semi-naval description, the gold stripes being similar to those of the British Navy.

A SALE of obsolete warships took place at Portsmouth on 13th ult. when the following prices were realized:—Battleship *Thunder*, £10,500; battlehip *Arrow*, £12,200; battleship *Benbow*, £1,100; hulk *Defence*, £1,425.

TWO Chinese women, who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the water, appeared in the Police Court, this morning, charged with the offence. They were both taken to the Registrar-General's Office and the charge was withdrawn.

IT is understood that of the 100,000 shares of the Central Bank of Korea the governments of Korea and Japan will take up 30,000 a.d. 20,000 shares respectively and 1,000 shares will be taken by the Korean Household Department, while the remaining shares are to be open to subscription by the general public.

A TOKYO despatch reports that estimates for the construction of two projected railways in Korea will be introduced at the next session of the Imperial Diet. One of the two lines, namely, that between Seoul and Wonsan, will cost 20 million yen and the other, which will pass through southern Korea, 15 million yen.

REGARDING the China Export, Import, and Banking Company, which for the last two years has distributed dividends of 10 per cent., it is now stated that the enormous profits out of which those dividends could be paid have only been made because the company worked as the agent of the Hochster Farb Werke, whose articles the China Export Company sold in the Far-East. These colour works now intend to do the business themselves, and to put the profits in their own pocket. They are, therefore, about to buy as many shares of the China Export Company as possible, in order to be able to vote at the next annual meeting for the winding-up of the concern.

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THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN SYDNEY.

Despite the fact that the Customs officials have been exercising a constant and strict watchfulness over all vessels that were supposed to have on board the prohibited opium, they have been aware that considerable quantities have been secretly imported into the State, says the Sydney *Evening News* of 17th ult.

It is recognised by them that there are various ways by which this might be done, and that there must always be a mental contest between them and the people who endeavour to get the stuff into the State in defiance of the law. This contest is made all the more keen when it is known that the habit of opium-smoking continues without cessation.

On Friday afternoon Plain-clothes Sergeant M'Intosh and Constable Kelly arrested Customs Officers Frederick William Dowling Dansey and Thomas Edward Love, and a Water Police constable, Sidney Wickham, on a charge of conspiracy.

The police state that they saw Wickham

leave the E. and A. Company's steamer *Empire* carrying a bag. When he reached the Customs Office Love, and passed as being all right, Wickham, it is stated, took the bag to a house in Surry Hills, where Sergeant M'Intosh and Constable Kelly, who were hiding in the room, arrested him. They afterwards arrested Love and Dansey.

At the Central Police Court, this morning,

the Magistracy this morning for gambling at No. 3, Ching Ching Street yesterday.

THE deputy sent by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to study railway affairs in Japan is leaving Tokio on his return to Peking.

THE Navy Department for the reorganization of the navy will station official representatives in Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai and other ports.

THE Oriental Colonization Company has entered into a contract that will give its monopoly of fishing licences along the northwestern coast of Korea, in order to prevent poaching; but the company will permit ordinary fishermen to operate under its superintendence.

On the application of the police, the defendants were remanded until Friday, July 23.

At 1.30 p.m. yesterday afternoon, fire broke

out in Tai Ping Fong Street, Honam, through

the careless use of kerosene oil, as a result of

which eight buildings were destroyed.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

FIRST CONFERENCE.

Tokio, August 13.

Baron Ijioji, Japanese Minister at Peking,

and Grand Councillor Na Tung, President of

the Waiwupu, held their first conference yester-

day.

Emphasis is laid to Tokio on the fact that

Japan will not surrender her right to police the

Antung-Mukden railway line, in view of the

provisions made by treaty and of the frequent

appearance of bands of Huigubits within the

railway area.—*N. C. D. News*.

Canton-Hankow Railway.

DIFFERENCES AMONG SHAREHOLDERS.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT TAKE DRastic STEP.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th August.

Recently, it has been an open secret that both

Sir Chun Tung, Liang Cheng and Mr.

Lo Po Shiu had resolved to resign from office as

President and Vice-President, respectively, of the

Canton-Hankow Railway Company at the

end of the 6th month.

It now appears that telegrams

have been received from H.E. Ohang

Ching-Tung and the Ministry of Posts and Com-

munications declining to accept their resigna-

tion, and earnestly persuading them to continue

in the service of the Company.

Judging from the latest developments, matters in connection with the Railway seem to have gone from bad to worse and the strained relations among

various parties of shareholders are daily becoming

more marked.

As has been already stated

Sir Chun Tung, Liang Cheng and Mr.

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President and Vice-President, respectively, of the

Canton-Hankow Railway Company at the

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Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT.
ADVOCATED BY KIUKIANG CHINESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th August,
3 p.m.

In consequence of the acquittal of Inspector Mears, of the British Consulate, on the charge of the alleged manslaughter of a Chinaman at Kiukiang, the Chinese have advocated an anti-British Boycott.

THE PRATAS ISLAND.

HAULING DOWN OF JAPANESE FLAG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

The Waiwupu has requested the Japanese Minister to apply for instructions from his Government for the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the Pratas Island.

The Japanese Minister has not yet sent any reply.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

PROHIBITED TO FOREIGNERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

The Waiwupu has issued instructions to all Provinces prohibiting foreigners from running steamers beyond Treaty limits.

CHINESE MINISTERS.

TO WASHINGTON AND ROME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

H.E. Cheung Yam-tong, Minister-designate to Washington, and H.E. Ng Cheung-lin, Minister-designate to Rome, have fixed the 30th inst. as the date of their departure for the respective capitals to which they have been accredited.

TAOTAI WEI-HAN.

APPOINTED ON NAVAL BOARD.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

Taotai Wei Han, director-general of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Imperial Chinese section), has been appointed by the Central Government to assist in the reorganisation of the Navy.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

MINISTER APPOINTED CHIEF DIRECTOR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

The Ministry of Education has appointed Cheung Yam-tong, Minister to the United States, chief director of the Chinese students in America and Chung Man-yiu, assistant director.

ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

It is reported that Na Tung has been in conference with the Japanese Minister on the Antung-Mukden Railway affair and there is every hope of the matter being amicably settled.

LORD Charles Beresford has sent a letter to his press in which he gives a list of some fifteen well known Admirals, including four Admirals of the Fleet, and apparently almost all those officers who have in recent years held the post of Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, each of whom has expressed himself as being in favour of the scheme, recently proposed by his Lordship.

THE COINAGE OF CHINA.

That the coinage of China is in a "muddle" is an axiom that needs no proof, at least so far as foreigners are concerned, but now at length it is becoming to be realized by the populace at large.

For ages the coinage of the empire has been solely copper cash, that wonderful and convenient unit with probably a higher purchasing power than any other coin ever minted. The Chinese tael (ounce of silver) has never been used for reckoning silver by weight when large transactions require it, there being by the way at least three different weights in use, but all ordinary payments have always been settled in cash. This applies to the past. With the advent of the foreigner a disturbance in currency matters began. To weigh out silver and squabble over its "touch" at every transfer was clearly unsuited to the "business" man, and payment in copper cash were out of the question. Hence

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE MEXICAN and other dollar coins, recognized as being the de facto portion of an ounce or tael of silver, and so the counting of coins began to take the place of the weighing of silver. The Chinese quickly appreciated the change and silver dollars began to circulate freely all through the central and southern provinces, probably in fourteen out of the eighteen. With the dollar came

THE SUBSIDIARY-COINAGE of two and twenty cent pieces, and in particular the pretty five-cent pieces from Hongkong, but it is highly probable that more of these adorn the gowns of the Chinese fairer sex in the shape of buttons than are to be found in their place of origin. Here also it may be noted that towns exist in inland China where the Hongkong subsidiary coinage has displaced the Chinese, the former being distinctly better in "touch." Thus through the wide-spread use of silver a scale of prices in dollars and fractions thereof, began to compete with the ancient valuations in cash.

An examination of this change may not be out of place when currency and coinage positions fill the air in high places. An idea seems to possess some people that the tael is China's unit of value. It is readily conceded that officials probably think in taels (and dream of them too, if reports are correct) and that often foreigners at Treaty ports (following the lead of the banks) which naturally profit by keeping up two systems of currency—dollars and taels) are led to think that the tael has distinctly Chinese flavour and sanctity about it. A gold mine reckons its output in ounces of gold, a Chinese reckons his silver in ounces of that metal but in neither case is a "coin" as such thought of. That this is the case daily contact with the populace in any inland part of China will readily show. Who, ever bought a bowl, or tongs, or rice in mace and candareens? (By the way, who invented such barbarities, to which "tael" must be added?) It always was cash, cash, cash. The popular coin was cash, and ounces of silver only came to the rescue when large sums were in question. Probably not one per cent of the population ever transacted a piece of business (with the one exception of buying cloth, for the clothiers favour the tael as unit) in which the price was not in cash, and in every case, cloth also included, payment was made in cash.

Then as stated above, came silver dollars and their subsidiary coinage. And here the remarkable fact presents itself that the subsidiary coinage displaced the dollar unit for purposes of reckoning. Thus a dollar (not the coin) came to mean over large parts of China ten cent pieces, and a dollar coin was reckoned at its value in ten cent pieces, for as we are all aware in China ten "dimes" do not make a dollar, in fact it takes nearly eleven. Now the

USEFULNESS OF THE "DIME" UNIT—and currency (if one may be permitted so to term it) will be apparent to anyone acquainted with the need of a low-valued unit of exchange in a land of high purchasing power. That the Chinese appreciated this dime currency soon became clear. It may be noted in passing that ten-cent pieces are called "single" or "small" dimes (various Chinese names standing for "dime") and twenty-cent pieces "double" or "large" dimes. And what more useful coin for ordinary purposes than "large" dimes? So in such coins makes a most convenient roll, exactly suited to Chinese requirements. This being the case

THE PRICES OF COMMODITIES

soon came to be reckoned in dimes, rice, e.g. at 32 dimes the picul, and so on. And what was more remarkable goods were put up in odd weights to sell for a dime. This process was continuing so that the dime, bid far in large parts, of China to become the unit of value.

The clothiers still gallantly held on to taels, mace and candareens, though the decimal fractions of the dime, also in use, would have suited them as well.

Such was the state of things when three or more years ago came the

DELUGE OF TEN-CASH PIECES, which has swept all previous landmarks into oblivion. What induced the powers that be, except the need of the immense profits accruing to flog the empire with a coin the people did not want (certainly not in bulk) it is hard to understand. A coinage of dimes or double dimes would have better met the need for a wider currency. Anyhow the deluge came, stoutly resisted by the people. The writer remembers when seventy-six of these "cents" passed for a dollar. This year it has been down to 12½ and in some places even lower. The result has been that the old cash and subsequently silver dollars and dimes have largely disappeared, having been absorbed apparently by the official exchequers. The cash shop having been given good commissions by the provincial mints have been enabled to force these pestiferous "cents" on the people, and in doing so actually considerably reduced the people's capital, because of the continual depreciation of these "cents." It is well for the Imperial peace of the empire this fact is not grasped by the populace. And now on the top of all this come the new of each bill revalue

KING HONOURS HEROES.

AWARDS FOR BRAVERY BY LAND AND SEA.

An interesting and impressive ceremony was held at Buckingham Palace on 22nd ult. when His Majesty presented Board of Trade and Home Office medals to a compact little band of heroes.

For the first time a woman received the Board of Trade silver medal, His Majesty presenting her with the award on account of an act of gallantry at sea.

BY LAND AND SEA.

against these "cents" may be noted. First, the continually changing rate of exchange quoted daily at the local official cash offices, thereby introducing an element of uncertainty into local and petty business, for the custom of reckoning in dollars is widespread. And second that there is no hole in the coin, thus making it more inconvenient for handling in bulk. That this is most certainly true personal experience with say \$200 in ten cash pieces wrapped up in flimsy paper parcels will readily prove.—*N.C.D. News.*

CHINESE COMMEMORATION STAMPS.

A SPECIAL ISSUE.

It will be of interest to philatelists to hear that the Imperial Chinese Postal Administration is shortly issuing three special stamps to commemorate the accession to the throne of His Imperial Majesty Hsuan Tung. Unlike China's present issue these stamps are oblong and are to be issued in the following denominations:—2 cents, yellow border of Imperial Dragons, centre—Temple of Heaven in Green; 3 cents, ditto with blue centre, 7 cents ditto with purple centre. The wording on the top of these stamps being "Chinese Empire," and underneath that "Hsuan Tung, 1st year."

It is expected that these stamps will be issued about the 15th of September, the supply being a limited one.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co.'s report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:—

There is no very striking evidence of any improvement in our market, but there is certainly a better feeling, with more hope for things to come. As usual in the very hot weather a good many of the dealers are absenting themselves, and no one expects the market to take a real turn before the beginning of next month. The long spell of dry weather has at last broken, but the Country could do with a lot more rain, still it is some relief to the anxiety that was prevailing in this and the neighbouring provinces. In the North, Manchuria more especially, floods have been very prevalent and a good deal of damage done in parts, which may account for the apathetic state of the markets there. The water in the Yangtze has abated and the fear of floods is at an end for the present. The Han-kow market is better in consequence and fresh buying orders are coming down, especially for yarn, which in spite of the high prices is still holding its own against the woven article.

The state of uncertainty, not to say unrest, that this country has drifted into again, through the old habit of procrastination, of which she is suffering recrudescence, is very dispiriting to her well-wishers. The promises of speedy reforms, and greater facilities for commercial pursuits, when the new reign commenced, have all ended in smoke. The old conservative party seem to have the upper hand again by the King:

John Gunn (coastguard), Board of Trade silver medal. Swam with a life-line to a wrecked

barge Ernest Piper at Caisson on 10 Dec., saving three lives.

The following were the other awards made

by the King :

Henry Oscar Welsh (coastguard), awarded

Board of Trade silver medal for a gallant at-

tempt to save a member of the crew of the

British schooner Bessie Arnold, wrecked on 28 Dec. last off Kildonan during very bad

weather.

Joseph Cole (quartermaster) and Andrew

Hill (seamail), Board of Trade silver medal.

These men were employed on the s.s. Canadian

in connection with the rescue of the crew of the

barquentine Sunbeam, off St. John's, Newfound-

land, abandoned in the North Atlantic on 21 Jan. 1908.

Richard Porritt (member of the Volunteer

Life Saving Apparatus Company), Board of

Trade silver medal, and Matthew Verrell (life-

boatman), bronze medal, for singular bravery

in jumping in the water and saving two mem-

bers of the crew of the Swedish barquentine

Elise at Staithes on 11 Feb. last.

DOWN THE CLIFFS IN A FOOT.

William Tyson (chief officer), Edward Hobbs

(chief boatman), Edward Hayman and James

Coles (commissioned boatman), William C.

Sander (boatman coastguard), and W. H. Mit-

chell (farmer) were all awarded the Board of

Trade bronze medal in connection with the

stranding of the British brigantine Try Again,

which stranded at Dodman Point, Cornwall,

on 6 Oct. last. The men went up and down the

cliffs in a dense fog, and were instrumental in

saving three men.

The Albert medal of the second class was

awarded to George Henry Smith, for bravery

in saving a comrade who had fallen into a hot

brick kiln at Woburn Sands at considerable

personal risk.

James Reed was awarded a second class

Albert medal and Henry Smith (who is at pre-

sent at sea) will be the recipient of a similar

award, for bravery displayed on the occasion of

the Messina earthquake on 26 Dec. last. They

climbed a rope to the top of a five-storey build-

ing and lowered 12 or 14 people to the ground.

Arthur Eccleshall, a porter at Bushbury,

on the L. and N.W. Railway, received the second

class Albert medal for saving a child from

being run over by a light engine on 2 Oct. 1908.

James Kennedy Chapman, Thomas McCormick

and Archibald Wilson have been

awarded the Albert medal of the second

class. In November last the men were

painting the interior of an iron tank

in the stokehold of a vessel in dry dock at

Jarrow, and they behaved with great bravery

in attempting to save comrades who were over-

come by the flames. The man Wilson died in

the tank, and his medal will be handed to his

widow.

COLLIERY HEROES.

Frederick Wattie was awarded the Edward medal for saving a comrade in the Hamble Colliery on 29 May at great personal risk. He had sustained a broken arm, and was unable to move from the danger zone of exploding

cartridges.

The second class Edward medal was award-

ed to Henry Weston for saving a comrade's life

in the Cheltenham Colliery during a heavy fall

of rock.

To-day's Advertisements.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.
SELLING.

London—Bank T.T. 1/84
Do. demand 1/8 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight 1/8 1/16
France—Bank T.T. 2.18
America—Bank T.T. 42
Germany—Bank T.T. 1.77
India T.T. 1.30
Do. demand 1.31
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 74
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 73
Japan—Bank T.T. 84
Java—Bank T.T. 104

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C 1/9 1/16
6 months' sight L/C 1/9 3/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 43
4 months' sight do 44
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1.9 5/16
4 months' sight France 2.22
6 months' sight 2.24
4 months' sight Germany 1.81
Bar Silver 23
Bank of England rate 12 %
Sovereign 11.48

SHIPPING AND MAIIS

MAIIS DUE
German (Prins Waldemar) 20th inst.
Indian (Latjap) 16th inst.

Canadian (Empress of China) 26th inst.
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Montague left Vancouver for Hongkong on 16th inst., via the usual ports of call.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. Empire from Sydney, &c., left Manila yesterday at 4 p.m., and is due here to-morrow at 4 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prins Waldemar left Manila on 18th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on 20th inst., afternoon.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on 19th inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 8 p.m.—on 20th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 18th at 1.35 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over E. Asia, and risen elsewhere particularly over China and S.W. Japan.

A shallow depression is lying over the Sea of Japan.

Pressure remains high to the N.E. to Japan, and over the S. part of the China Sea.

Gradients are slight generally, and light or moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, c.c.o. inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. winds, light, fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, S.W. winds, light or moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lancks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. S. winds, light.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Alexander, Am. transp., 6000, E. W. Hennicks, 18th Aug.—Manila 15th Aug., Coal.—U. S. Navy.

Kanagawa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,825, J. Nagao, 18th Aug.—London and Singapore 13th Aug.; Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chenian, Br. s.s., 1,307, J. H. Brown, 18th Aug.—Shanghai 15th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Kwangtung, Br. s.s., 1,228, H. Hardie, 18th Aug.—Kebab 10th Aug., Coal.—Order.

Dott, Nor. s.s., 630, Aronson, 10th Aug.—Samara 6th Aug., Sugar and Molasses.

Asgaard, Thorstein & Co.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 950, Le Bail, 19th Aug.—Saigon 15th Aug., Rice—Man Fat & Co.

Kweiyang, Br. s.s., 1,404, M. Dawson, 19th Aug.—Newchwang 12th Aug., Coal.—B. & S.

Benlawers, Br. s.s., 2,220, H. W. Bee, 19th Aug.—London via Penang and Singapore 13th Aug., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Kwangtung, Chi. s.s., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 19th Aug.—Shanghai 15th Aug., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Pakhoi, Br. s.s., 1,201, J. Gibbs, 19th Aug.—Newchwang and Chefoo 11th Aug., Beans and Gen.—B. & S.

Simongan, Dut. s.s., 1,202, H. Vos, 19th Aug.—Pulo Laut 10th Aug., Sugar—Yuen Fat & Co.

Hyscon, Br. s.s., 4,232, J. A. Davies, 19th Aug.—Liverpool via Port 10th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Chrysanthemum, for Shanghai.

Pitman's, for Swatow.

Nerite, for Canton.

Chenian, for Canton.

Kwangtung, for Canton.

Pakhoi, for Canton.

Antiochus, for Singapore.

C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Montague, for Shanghai.

Chrysanthemum, for Canton.

Changchow, for Amoy.

Luchow, for Chefoo.

Departures.

Aug. 19.

Devanha, for Shanghai.

Sarbedu, for Saigon.

Harold, for Hohow.

Helepolis, for Durban.

Chrysanthemum, for Swatow.

Chrysanthemum, for Canton.

Klang Ping, for Canton.

Clara Jason, for Canton.

Wukai, for Canton.

Pitman's, for Bangkok.

Prometheus, for Bangkok.

Katson, for Nagasaki.

Chrysanthemum, for Shanghai.

Antiochus, for Singapore.

Chrysanthemum, for Chinkiang.

Fukuk Maru, for Moji.

Passengers arrived.

For Norden, from Saigon—74 Chinese.

For C. M. S. N. Co., from Shanghai—Moors, Richardson, Mills, Lieut. Green, and Miss Maudie.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Empire	Manila	G. L. & Co.	Aug. 20
Waldemar	Manila	M. & Co.	Aug. 20
Taming	Manila	B. & S.	Aug. 20
Mongolia	Manila	P. M. Co.	Aug. 21
Fineshire	Singapore	S. W. & Co.	Aug. 21
America Maru	Moji	T. K. K.	Aug. 22
Catay	Singapore	M. & Co.	Aug. 23
Meath	Singapore	M. M. & Co.	Aug. 24
Takasaki Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Aug. 24
Tenyo Maru	Japan	T. K. K.	Aug. 25
Laisang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Aug. 26
Emp. of China	Japan	P. R. Co.	Aug. 26
Talyuan	Singapore	B. & S.	Sept. 19

Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaisde, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per Alderham, 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Flinntair, 23rd Aug., 4 P.M.
Taming—Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Moji—Per Fookow, 24th Aug., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 2 P.M.
Cebu and Illoilo—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per Carmarthenshire, 24th Aug., 3 P.M.
Cebu and Illoilo—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 2 P.M.
Cebu and Illoilo—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 3 P.M.
Cebu and Illoilo—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 2 P.M.
Manila—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 3 P.M.
Cebu and Illoilo—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 2 P.M.
Manila—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 3 P.M.
Cebu and Illoilo—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 2 P.M.
Manila—Per Katsing, 24th Aug., 3 P.M.

Alabaster, Mr. Leak, Mr.
Auld, Mr. Logan, Major
Archibull, Mr. Martin, R.
Aubrey, Dr. Middleton, Mrs.
Ancott, E. Monk, A.V.
Bates, Mr. Montfield, Engr. Com.
Bayard, Col. and Mrs. and Mrs.
Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Nicolaisen, Mr.
Caron, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, J. W.
Cawtey, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs.
Chambers, Mr. P. de Pleyte, Sir Francis
Coughtrie, Mr. Potter, Mr.
Constand, A. Probyn, R.A.M.C., Major
Cowen, Mrs. Reid, Lt.-Col.
Darling, Col. Rissland Mr. and Mrs.
Davidson, E. H. Dawson, Mr.
Dawson, Mr. Sawyer, Mrs.
Dessely, Mrs. and child Sayle, Mrs. and Mrs.
Dexter, Mrs. and child Slacala, A.
Dutton, Mr. Sorenson, S.
Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen, S.
Eunels, Rev. and Mrs. Sorensen, S.
Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen, S.
Fielder, Eng. Comdr. Stacpole, Lt.-Col.
Gahraithe, Mr. Temperton, Mr.
Harris, Mr. Thompson, Lt. & Mrs.
Hasselund, F. A. Thornhill, Rev.
Hockaday, W. T. Totten, Mr.
Houghes, Rev. White, Mr.
Humphrys, W. M. Whittemach, Mr. and
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mrs.
Knight, O. C. Wood, David

ASTOR HOUSE.
Abraham, E. S. Moodie, Miss.
Almack, Mr. Monteith, F. S.
Bailey, M. Mulder, J. D.
Comper, Geo. Musso, V. P., Marquis
Demarell, J. and Marchioness S. Oriolo
Frye, H. Parist, M.
Gagnon, A. E. Robie, F. M.
Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. S.
Ginkel, Van Vina, Mrs. Ramona de
Gomes, A. J. M. Walker, Miss.
Hansen, G. G. Walker, Mr. and Mrs.
Herrera, L. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs.
Lapicig, Capt. P. A. J. E. Lee, Mrs. C. Marston
Lee, Mrs. C. Marston Young, Mrs.
GRAND CARLTON.
Aigara, S. J. Paul, S.
Ball, J. Pond, E. H.
Baldon, S. G. Powell, A.
Chapman, J. B. Prager, J.
Churchill, Dr. & Mrs. Prager, Mrs. S. P.
Divis, F. O. Raey, Miss.
Forsman, Mrs. G. A. Raynor, Frank S.
Goulburn, N. Roland, A.
Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Simpkin, Mrs.
E. S. Stiggesberg, E.
Jered, Madam Thomas, A.
Lack, S. Waldrus, J. W.
Lee, Miss E. Wallace, J. D.
Lee, Miss Ivy White, O. T.
Lack, G. M. Young, Miss.
Lawler, J. P. Wilson, R. A.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.
From August 18th to 24th, 1900.
HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.
WEDNESDAY. THURSDAY. FRIDAY. SATURDAY. SUNDAY. MONDAY. TUESDAY.
Mean Time.
ft. in. ft. in. ft. in. ft. in. ft. in. ft. in. ft. in.

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